

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLON HARPER.

"RISHT WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SACRILEGIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1829.

No. 18.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Eastern Federalists and Mr. Adams.

### APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following appeal is made to you, because the charges which have rendered it necessary were exhibited by your highest public functionary, in a communication designed for the eyes of all; and because the citizens of every State in the Union have a deep interest in the reputation of every other State.

It is well known, that during the embargo, and the succeeding restrictions on our commerce, and also, during the late war with Great Britain, the state of Massachusetts was sometimes charged with entertaining designs, dangerous, if not hostile, to the Union of the States. The calumny, having been engendered at a period of extreme political excitement, and being considered like the thousand others which at such times are fabricated by party animosity, and which live out their day and expire, has hitherto attracted very little attention in this state. It stood on the same footing with the charge against Hamilton, for peculation; against the late President Adams, as being in favor of monarchy and nobility; and against Washington himself as hostile to France, and devoted to British interests. Calumnies, which were seldom believed by any respectable members of the party which circulated them.

The publication by the President of the U. S. in the Nat. Intell. of Oct. 1827, has given an entirely new character to these charges, against the citizens of Massachusetts. They can no longer be considered as the anonymous slanders of political partisans; but as a solemn and deliberate impeachment by the first magistrate of the U. States, and under the responsibility of his name. It appears also that this denunciation, though now for the first time made known to the public, and to the parties implicated, (whoever they may be,) was contained in private letters of Mr. Adams, written twenty years ago, to members of the general government; and that he ventures to state it as founded on unequivocal evidence within his own knowledge.

It was impossible for those who had any part in the affairs of Massachusetts during the period in question, to suffer such a charge to go forth to the world, and descend to posterity, without notice. The high official rank of the accuser, the silent, but baneful influence of the original secret denunciation, and the deliberate and unprovoked repetition of it in a public journal, authorized an appeal to Mr. Adams, for a specification of the parties, and of the evidence, and rendered such an appeal absolutely imperative. No high minded honorable man, of any party, or of any state in our confederacy, could expect that the memory of illustrious friends deceased, or the characters of the living, should be left undefended, through the fear of awakening long extinguished controversies, or of disturbing Mr. Adams' retirement. Men who feel a just respect for their own characters, and for the public esteem, and who have a corresponding sense of what is due to the reputation of others, will admit the right of all who might be supposed by the public to be included in Mr. Adams' denunciation, to call upon him, to disperse the cloud with which he had enveloped their characters. Such persons had a right to require that the innocent should not suffer with the guilty, if any such there were; and that the parties against whom the charge was levelled, should have an opportunity to repel and disprove it. Mr. Adams had indeed admitted that his allegations could not be proved in a court of law, and thereby prudently declined a legal investigation; but the persons implicated had still a right to know what the evidence was, which he professed to consider as "unequivocal," in order to exhibit it to the tribunal of the public, before whom he had arraigned them. He had spoken of that evidence as entirely satisfactory to him.—They had a right to ascertain whether it would be alike satisfactory to impartial, up-right and honorable men.

It being determined that this denunciation could not be suffered to pass unanswered, some question arose as to the mode in which it should be noticed. Should it be by a solemn public denial, in the names of all those who came within the scope of Mr. Adams' accusation, including, as it does, all the leaders of the federal party from the year 1803 to 1814? Such a course would serve indeed in Massachusetts, where the character of the parties is known most fully to counteract the charges of Mr. Adams; but this impeachment of their character, may be heard in distant states, and in future times. A convention might have been called of all who had been members of the federal party in the legislature during these eleven years, and a respectable host they would be, in number, intelligence, education, talents, and patriotism; yet it might then have been said, "You mean to overthrow your accuser by numbers; you intend to seize this occasion to revive the old and long extinct federal party; your purpose is to oppress by popular clamour a falling chief; you are avenging yourselves for his ancient defection from your party; you are conscious of guilt, but you endeavor to diminish the odium of it by increasing the number of your accomplices." These reasons had great weight; and the course adopted after deliberation appeared to be free from all objection.

The undersigned, comprising so many of the federal party, that Mr. Adams should not be at liberty to treat them as unworthy of attention, and yet so few that he could not charge them with arraising a host against him, addressed to him the above letter of Nov. 26. They feel no fear that the public will accuse them of presumption in taking upon themselves the task of undoing the reputation of the federal party. The share which some of them had in public affairs during the period over which Mr. Adams had extended his charges and insinuations, and the divided

powerful, and well merited influence enjoyed by their illustrious friends, now deceased, most assuredly gave to the undersigned a right to demand the grounds of the accusation; a right which Mr. Adams himself repeatedly admits might have been justly and properly exercised by each of them severally. Their demand was founded on the common principle recognized alike in the code of honor and of civil jurisprudence, that no man should make a charge affecting the rights and character of others, without giving them an opportunity of knowing the grounds on which it was made, and of disproving it, if untrue.—To this plain and simple demand the undersigned received the answer contained in the above letter of Mr. Adams, dated the 30th of December.

It will be seen that Mr. Adams altogether refuses to produce any evidence in support of his allegations. The former part of his letter contains his reasons for that refusal; and in the other part he repeats the original charges in terms even more offensive than before.—When addressing to him our letter, we thought we might reasonably expect from his sense of what was due to himself, as well as to us, that he would fully disclose all the evidence which he professed to consider so satisfactory; and we felt assured that in that event we should be able fully to explain or refute it, or to show that it did not affect any distinguished members of the federal party. And if, on the other hand, he should refuse to produce that evidence, we trusted that the public would presume what we unhesitatingly believe, that it was because he had no evidence that would bear to be subjected to an impartial and intelligent community. Mr. Adams has adopted the latter course; and if the reasons that he has assigned for it should appear to be unsatisfactory, our fellow citizens, we doubt not, will join us in drawing the above inference. We therefore proceed to an examination of those reasons.

Mr. Adams first objects to our making a joint application to him; acknowledging the right of each one alone to inquire whether or not he was included in this vague and sweeping denunciation. It is not easy to see why any one should lose this acknowledged right, by uniting with others in the exercise of it; nor why this mere change of form should authorize Mr. Adams to disregard our claim. But there are two objections to the course which he has condescended to point out, as the only one in which he could be approached on this occasion. Any individual who should have applied to him in that mode, might have been charged with arrogance; and to each of them in turn he might have tauntingly replied—"that the applicant was in no danger of suffering as one of the 'leaders' in Massachusetts, and had no occasion to exculpate himself from a charge conveyed in the terms used by Mr. Adams." The other objection is still more decisive. After allowing to this denunciation all the weight that it can be supposed to derive from the personal or official character of the accuser, we trust there are few citizens of Massachusetts who would be content to owe their political reputation to his estimation of it, and condescend to solicit his certificate to acquit them of the suspicion of treasonable practices.

Mr. Adams next objects, that we make our application as the representatives of a great and powerful party, which, at the time referred to, commanded, as he says, a devoted majority in the legislature of the Commonwealth; and he denies our right to represent that party. We have already stated the objections to a joint application by all, who might be included in this denunciation, and to a separate inquiry by each individual; and some of the reasons which we thought, justified the course which we have pursued. We certainly did not arrogate to ourselves the title of "leaders"; and Mr. Adams may enjoy, undisturbed, all the advantage which that circumstance can give him in this controversy. But we freely avowed such a close political connexion with all who could probably have been included under that appellation, as to render us responsible for all their political measures that were known to us; and we, therefore, must have been either their dupes, or the associates in their guilt. In either case we were interested, and, as we apprehend, entitled, to make this demand of Mr. Adams.

As to the suggestion, that he spoke only of 'certain leaders' of the Federal party, and not of the party itself; we certainly intended to deny our knowledge and belief that any such plot had been contrived by any party whatever in this State; and it is explicitly stated in our letter. This language would include any number, whether large or small, who might be supposed to have league together, for the purpose suggested by Mr. Adams.—There seems, therefore, to be but little ground for this technical objection, that we do not take the issue tendered by his charge.

But we wish to examine a little further this distinction which Mr. Adams relies upon, between a political party and its leaders.—From the nature of representative government, it results, that, in conducting the business of their legislative and popular assemblies, some individuals will be found to take a more active and conspicuous part than the rest, and will be regarded as essentially influencing public opinion, whilst they are generally themselves merely impelled by its force. But this influence, in whatever degree it may exist, is temporary, and is possessed by a constant succession of different persons.—Those who possess it for the time being, are called leaders, and, in the course of ten years, they must amount to a very numerous class. Their measures and political objects must necessarily be identified with those of their whole party. To deny this, is to pronounce sentence of condemnation upon popular government. For, admitting it to be true, that the people may be occasionally surprised and misled by those who abuse their confidence, into measures repugnant to their interests and duty, still, if the majority of them can, for ten years together, be duped, and led astray, the very principles of

treason, by their perfidious guides, "without participating in their secret designs, or being privy to their existence," they show themselves unfit for self-government. It is not conceivable, that the Federal party, which, at that time, constituted the great majority of Massachusetts, will feel themselves indebted to the President of the U. States, for a compliment paid to their loyalty, at the expense of their character for intelligence and independence. It is in the above sense only, that a free people can recognize any individuals as leaders; and in this sense, every man, who is conscious of having enjoyed influence and consideration with his party, may well deem himself included in every opprobrious and indiscriminate impeachment of the motives of the leaders of that party. But it would be arrogance to suppose himself alone intended, when the terms of the accusation imply a confederacy of many. And while, on the one hand, it would betray both selfishness and egotism, to confine his demand of exculpation to himself; so, on the other, it is impossible to unite in one application all who might justly be considered as his associates. It follows then, that any persons, who, from the relations they sustained to their party, may apprehend that the public will apply to them charges of this vague description, may join in such numbers as they shall think fit, to demand an explanation of charges, which will probably affect some of them, and may affect them all. The right, upon the immutable principles of justice, is commensurate with the injury, and should be adapted to its character.

Again, who can doubt that the public reputation of high-minded men who have embarked in the same cause and maintained a communion of principles, is a common property, which all who are interested are bound to vindicate as occasion may require—the present for the absent—the living for the dead—the son for the father.

If any responsible individual at Washington should declare himself to be in possession of unequivocal evidence, that the leaders of certain States in our confederacy, were now maturing a plot for the separation of the States, might not the member of Congress now there from the States thus accused, insist upon a disclosure of evidence and names? Would they be diverted from their purpose by an evasion of the question, on the ground, that, as the libeller had not named any individuals, so there was no one entitled to make this demand? or would they be satisfied with a misty exculpation of themselves? This cannot be imagined. They would contend for the honor of their absent friends, of their party, and of their States. There were among our motives for making this call. We feel an interest in all these particulars, and especially in the unsullied good name of friends and associates, who, venerable for eminent talents, virtues and public services, have gone down to the grave unconscious of any imputation on their characters.

Mr. Adams admits our right to make several, the inquiries which have been made jointly; though in a passage eminent for its equivocation, he expresses a doubt whether we can come within the terms of his charges. On this remarkable passage we submit one more observation. As Mr. Adams declares that he well knew from unequivocal evidence the existence of such treasonable designs, he must have known, whether the parties who addressed him were engaged in those designs. Why then resort to the extraordinary subterfuge, that the signers of that letter were not leaders, then the charges did not refer to them? There is then no right on the part of Mr. Adams to prescribe to the injured parties, (and all are injured who may be comprehended in his vague expressions) the precise form in which they should make their demand. And his refusal to answer that we have made, is like that of one who having fired a random shot among a crowd, should protest against answering to the complaint of any whom he had actually wounded, because they could not prove that his aim was directed at them.

Another reason assigned by Mr. Adams for his refusal to name the individuals whom he intended to accuse, is that it might expose him to a legal prosecution. He certainly had not much to apprehend in this respect from any of the undersigned. As he had originally announced that he had no legal evidence to prove his charge, and the undersigned had nevertheless called on him to produce such as he did possess, he must have been sufficiently assured that their purpose was not to resort to a court of justice, but to the tribunal of public opinion; and that they had virtually precluded themselves from any other resort.

Mr. Adams suggests another objection to naming the parties accused, on account of the probable loss of evidence, and the forgetfulness of witnesses, after the lapse of twenty years. He undoubtedly now possesses all the evidence that he had in October last, when he published his statement. If he then made this grave charge against certain of his fellow citizens, with the knowledge that there was no evidence by which it could be substantiated, where was his sense of justice? If he made it without inquiring, and without regarding, whether he had any such evidence or not, intending, if called upon, to shield himself from responsibility by suggesting this loss of documents and proofs, where was then his self-respect?

But did it never occur to Mr. Adams, that the parties accused might also in this long lapse of time have lost the proofs of their innocence. He has known for twenty years past that he had made this secret denunciation of his ancient political friends; and he must have anticipated the possibility that it might at some time be made public, if he had not even determined in his own mind to publish it himself. He has therefore had ample opportunity, and the most powerful motives, to preserve all the evidence that might serve to justify his conduct on that occasion. On the other hand, the parties accused, and especially those respectable patriots, who, during the long interval have condescended to the

grave, unconscious of guilt, and ignorant that they were even suspected, have foreseen no necessity, and had no motive whatever, to preserve any memorials of their innocence.—We venture to make this appeal to the conscience of Mr. Adams himself.

Mr. Adams in one passage appeals to the feelings of the undersigned, and intimates his surprise that they should have selected the present moment for making their demand.—He did them but justice in supposing that this consideration had its influence on their minds. Their only fear was that their appeal might be considered as an attack on an eminent man, whom the public favour seemed to have deserted. But the undersigned had no choice. Their accuser had selected his own time for bringing this subject before the world; and they were compelled to follow him with their defence, or consent that the seal should be set on their own reputations, and on those of their deceased friends forever. We said, with truth, that it was not our design nor wish to produce an effect on any political party or question. We were not aware that our appeal might lead to such measures as would seriously affect either Mr. Adams or ourselves in the public opinion. But whilst we did not wish for any such result, so neither were we disposed to shrink from it.

The necessity of correcting some mistakes in a letter of Mr. Jefferson, which had been lately published, is assigned by Mr. Adams as the reason for his publication. If that circumstance has brought him before the public at a time, or in a manner, injurious to his feelings, or unpropitious to his political views and expectations, we are not responsible for the consequences. We would observe, however, that it would have been apparently a very easy task to correct those mistakes, without adding this unprovoked denunciation against his native State.

Finally Mr. Adams declines all further correspondence with us on this subject; and even intimates an apprehension that he may have already condescended too far, and waved even the proprieties of his situation, in giving us such an answer as he has given.

He very much misapprehends the character of our institutions, and the principle and spirit of his countrymen, if he imagines that any official rank, however elevated, will authorize a man to publish injurious charges against others, and then to refuse all reparation and even explanation, lest it would tend to impair his dignity. If he is in any danger of such a result in the present instance, he should have foreseen it when about to publish his charges, in October last. If the proprieties of his situation have been violated, it was by that original publication, and not by too great condescension in answer to our call upon him for an act of simple justice towards those who felt themselves aggrieved.

We have thus examined all the reasons by which Mr. Adams attempts to justify his refusal to produce the evidence in support of his allegations; and we again appeal with confidence to our fellow citizens throughout the U. States, for the justice of our conclusion, that no such evidence exists.

The preceding observations suffice, we trust, to shew, that we have been reluctantly forced into a controversy, which could not be shunned, without the most abject degradation: that it was competent to us to interrogate Mr. Adams, in the mode adopted, and that he declines a direct answer for reasons insufficient, and unsatisfactory; thus placing himself in the predicament of an evasive accuser. Here, perhaps, we might safely rest our appeal, on the ground that it is impossible strictly to prove a negative. But though we are in the dark ourselves, with respect to the evidence on which he relies, to justify his allegation of a 'project,' at any time, to dissolve the Union, and establish a northern confederacy, (which is the only point to which our inquiries were directed,) it will be easy, by a comparison of dates, and circumstances, founded on his own admissions, to demonstrate (what we know must be true) that no such evidence applies, to any man who acted, or to the measures adopted, in Massachusetts at, and posterior to the time of the embargo.—The project itself, so far as it applies to those men and measures, and probably altogether, existed only in the distempered fancy of Mr. Adams.

'This design' (he says) 'HAD BEEN FORMED IN THE YEAR OF 1803—4, IMMEDIATELY AFTER, and as a consequence of, the acquisition of Louisiana. Its justifying causes, to those who entertained it were, that the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcended the constitutional powers of the government of the U. States. That it formed, in fact, a new confederacy to which the states, united by the former compact, were not bound to adhere. That it was oppressive to the interests, and destructive to the influence, of the northern section of the confederacy, whose right and duty it therefore was, to secede from the new body politic, and to constitute one of their own. This plan was so far matured, that a proposal had been made to an individual, to permit himself, at the proper time, to be placed at the head of the military movements, which, it was foreseen, would be necessary for carrying it into execution.'—The interview with Mr. Jefferson was in March 1803. In May Mr. Adams ceased to be a senator. In the winter of 1803—4 he made his communications to Mr. Giles. In August 1809 he embarked for Europe, three years before the war; and did not return until three years after the peace;—and he admits the impossibility of his having given to Mr. Jefferson information of negotiations between our citizens and the British, during the war, or having relation to the war—conceding to declare that he had no knowledge of such negotiations.

The other measures, to which Mr. Adams alludes, were of the most public character; and the most important of them better known, in their day, to others, than they could be to him, residing in a foreign country; and the chain by which these measures are connected with the supposed plot shall appear to be

wholly imaginary, these measures will remain to be supported, as they ought to be, on their own merits. The letter from the Governor of Nova Scotia, as will presently be seen, is of no possible significance in any view, but that of having constituted the only information (as he says) which Mr. Adams communicated to Mr. Jefferson at the time of his first and only confidential interview. It was written in the summer of 1807, this country being then in a state of peace. The Governor's correspondent is to this hour unknown to us. He was not, says Mr. Adams, a 'leader' of the federal party. The contents of the letter were altogether idle, but the effect supposed by Mr. Adams to be contemplated by the writer, could be produced only by giving them publicity. It was communicated to Mr. Adams without any injunction of secrecy. He has no doubt it was shewn to others. Its object was, he supposes, to accredit a calumny, that Mr. Jefferson, and his measures, were subservient to France. That the British government were informed of a plan, determined upon by France, to effect a conquest of the British Provinces on this continent, and a revolution in the government of the U. States, as means to which, they were first to produce a war between the U. States and England. A letter of this tenor was no doubt shewn to Mr. Adams, as we must believe upon his word. The discovery would not be surprising, that British, as well as French officers and citizens, in a time of peace with this country, availed themselves of many channels for conveying their speculations and stratagems, to other innocent ears as well as to those of Mr. Adams, with a view to influence public opinion. But the subject matter of the letter was an absurdity. Who did not know that in 1807, after the battle of Trafalgar, the crippled navy of France could not undertake to transport even a single regiment across the British Channel? And if the object was the conquest of the British Provinces by the U. States alone, how could a revolution in their government, which must divide, and weaken it, promote that end?

The folly of a British governor, in attempting to give currency to a story which savors so strongly of the burlesque, can be equalled only by the credulity of Mr. Adams, in believing, it calculated to produce effect; and if he did so believe, it furnishes a criterion by which to estimate the correctness and impartiality of his judgment concerning the weight and the application of the other evidence which he still withholds, and from which he has undertaken with equal confidence to 'draw his inferences.' After the adjustment of the diplomatic preliminaries, with Mr. Giles and others, Mr. Adams communicated nothing to Mr. Jefferson, but the substance of the Nova Scotia letter. If Mr. Adams had then known and believed in the 'project,' (the 'key' to all the future proceedings) it is incredible that it should not have been deemed worthy of disclosure, at that time, and on that occasion.

In this connexion we advert for a moment to the temper of mind, and the state of feelings, which probably gave rise to, and accompanied this communication of Mr. Adams.—Circumstances had occurred tending to embitter his feelings, and to warp his judgment.

Mr. Adams, just before the time of his interview with Mr. Jefferson, had voted for the embargo. He had been reproached for having done this on the avowed principle, of voting, and not deliberating, upon the Executive recommendation. He had been engaged with his colleague in a controversy on this subject. His conduct, as he affirms, and as was the fact, had been censured, in terms of severity, in the public press. The Legislature of Massachusetts had elected another person to succeed him in the Senate of the U. States, and had otherwise expressed such a strong and decided disapprobation of the measures which he had supported, that he felt compelled to resign his seat before the expiration of his term. These might be felt as injuries, even by men of picaresque tempers. It is probable that his feelings of irritation may be traced back to the contest between Jefferson and the elder Adams. It is no secret, that the latter had cherished deep and bitter resentment against Hamilton, and certain other 'leaders' of the Federal party, supposed to be Hamilton's friends. It would not be unnatural that the son should participate in the feelings of his father. When Mr. Adams visited Mr. Jefferson, and afterwards made his disclosures to Mr. Giles and others, having lost the confidence of his own party, he had decided, 'as subsequent events doubtless confirmed,' to throw himself into the arms of his father's opponents. But there was a load of political guilt, personal and hereditary, still resting upon him, in the opinions of the adverse party. No ordinary proof of his unqualified abjuration of his late politics would be satisfactory; some sacrifice, which should put his sincerity to the test, and place an impassable barrier between him and his former party, was indispensable. And what sacrifice was so natural, what pledge so perfect, as this private denunciation? Nor does the effect seem to have been miscalculated or over-rated. Mr. Jefferson declares 'that it raised Mr. Adams in his mind.' Its eventual consequences were highly, and permanently advantageous to Mr. Adams. And then he assured Mr. Giles,



**A PLANTATION**  
TO RENT, OR LET ON SHARES,  
FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,  
SITUATE in Menallen township,  
Adams county, containing about  
**160 ACRES**  
of excellent Farming land—late the  
property of ANDREW WRAY, deceased.  
For terms, apply to either  
JAMES WRAY, or } Ex'rs.  
C. F. KEENER, }  
Feb. 3. 4t

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the Estate  
of ANDREW WRAY, deceased,  
are requested to make payment as soon  
as possible—and all persons having  
claims against said Estate are desired  
to present them, properly authenticated  
for settlement.  
JAMES WRAY, } Ex'rs.  
C. F. KEENER, }  
Feb. 3. 4t

**CASH WANTED!**  
THE Subscriber, being much in  
want of Money at this time, de-  
sires those indebted to him to call and  
settle the same before the first of March  
next.  
GEORGE ARMOR.  
Jan. 27. 5t

**NOTICE.**  
THOSE who have Quarterly Ac-  
counts at the TONSORIAL HEAD  
QUARTERS, are requested to call, on  
or before the first of March next, as  
their bills are now ready.  
Straggling Customers will also  
please to take notice, that from this  
day forward, the book which is called  
"I'll remember it," shall be dispensed  
with, and "Pay as you go," substituted.  
You will therefore save yourselves the  
mortification of meeting with a denial,  
by supplying your pockets with the cash.  
DAVID McCANN.  
Feb. 10. 3t

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the Estate  
of GEORGE BIESECKER,  
late of Franklin township, deceased,  
are requested to discharge the same on  
or before the 10th of March next. And  
those who have claims against said Es-  
tate, are desired to present them, pro-  
perly authenticated for settlement.  
DAVID DEARDORFF,  
CATHARINE BIESECKER,  
Administrators.  
Feb. 3. 4t

**JOHN N. STARR,**  
**CABINET MAKER,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends  
and the Public in general, that he  
has commenced business in the shop  
formerly occupied by Joseph Wiley, in  
East York-street, Gettysburg—where  
he intends keeping on hand, a General  
Assortment of the most FASHIONA-  
BLE & DURABLE  
**FURNITURE,**  
Which he will warrant equal, if not su-  
perior in quality, to any offered in this  
place—consisting, in part, of  
Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes,  
Gothic pedestal-end, and plain, Side-  
boards,  
French and plain Bureaus,  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretaries,  
and Book-cases,  
Pillar and Claw Dining, Breakfast and  
Card Tables,  
Plain do. do. do.  
Ladies Work-stands,  
Shaving and Candle Stands,  
Portable Writing Desks,  
Cribs, and Cradles; and  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**BEDSTEADS,**  
Of Cherry, Maple and Stained Woods,  
richly finished—all of which will be  
sold as cheap for Cash, or Country  
Produce, as they can be purchased, of  
the same quality, at any other place.  
He will also attend to the mak-  
ing of

**COFFINS;**  
and informs the Public, that he has  
provided himself with a HEARSE,  
superior in neatness to any in the place,  
for the conveyance of Corpses to the  
place of burial.  
Gettysburg, Jan. 13. 3m

**CROSS-KEYS.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully in-  
forms his Friends and the Public  
generally, that he has taken the TAV-  
ERN STAND formerly occupied by  
P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Bank-  
ing house, in East York street, Gettys-  
burg. He promises, by strict atten-  
tion to his business, to render all as  
comfortable as possible, who may fa-  
vor him with a call.  
JOHN ASH.  
April 5. 4t

# Receipts and Expenditures OF ADAMS COUNTY.

## Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Penn.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the  
Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS & EXPEN-  
TURES yearly; We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz. from  
the tenth day of January, 1828, until the seventh day of January, 1829, both days included:

**DR.**

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding County Tax at last settlement,	\$5,444	76½
Deduct Balance on Lewis Snowden's Duplicate,	283	87½
	5,160	89
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,		115 00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
" " C. Chritzman, (arrearages)	966	94
" " " 1828,	199	00
	1,201	02
Tax assessed for 1828,	10,028	45
Tax of J. A. Buchanan, on Lot, up to 1827, (inclusive)		48
Rent received of Thomas McKellip, ending 1st April, 1829,	15	09
Cash received of Bank of Gettysburg, on order No. 80,	494	67
drawn at 60 days after date,		
" received of John Reynolds' Administrator—fees for	21	02
holding inquisition on body of said dec'd,		
Additions to Tax Duplicates,	17	34
	\$17,053	87

The Tax assessed for 1828, is as follows, viz:

C. Chritzman,	Borough,	418	42
Hugh M'Gaughy,	Cumberland,	686	07
Peter Comfort,	Franklin,	749	02
Jacob Winrott, (Black-smith,)	Germany,	596	40
George Wolf,	Berwick,	590	85
Joseph Sneeringer, Esq.	Conowago,	576	63
James Patterson,	Hamilton,	462	72
Abraham King, Esq.	Straban,	705	03
Philip Fleshman,	Mountpleasant,	690	42
Peter Deardorff, Sen.	Reading,	674	61
James White, Sen.	Liberty,	643	39
Peter Fidler,	Tyrone,	422	04
Moses McIlvain,	Mountjoy,	471	32
Daniel Fickes,	Huntington,	490	39
George Deardorff,	Latimore,	432	44
Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	638	55
William Rex,	Menallen,	730	15
		\$10,028	45

The Outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands  
of the following Collectors, viz:

1820	John Marshall,	Berwick,	14	89
1823	Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1	05
1825	Adam Swope,	Borough,	125	46
1826	Jacob Bosserman,	Liberty,	121	60
1827	Caleb Beales, Jr.*	Latimore,	124	59
"	James Black,*	Cumberland,	37	83
"	Joseph Lefever,	Germany,	141	59
"	Henry Whitmore,	Menallen,	46	44
1828	C. Chritzman,	Borough,	54	44
"	Hugh M'Gaughy,*	Cumberland,	294	98½
"	Peter Comfort,*	Franklin,	338	50
"	Jacob Winrott,*	Germany,	246	85
"	George Wolf,*	Berwick,	129	33
"	Joseph Sneeringer, Esq.*	Conowago,	246	63
"	James Patterson,	Hamilton,	80	22
"	Abraham King, Esq.*	Straban,	191	53
"	Philip Fleshman,*	Mountpleasant,	309	68
"	Peter Deardorff, Sen.*	Reading,	455	61
"	James White, Sen.	Liberty,	243	39
"	Peter Fidler,*	Tyrone,	125	37
"	Moses McIlvain,*	Mountjoy,	40	26
"	Daniel Fickes,*	Huntington,	111	89
"	George Deardorff, Esq.	Latimore,	104	94
"	Jesse Seabrooks,*	Hamiltonban,	360	74
"	William Rex,*	Menallen,	319	24
			\$4,265	05½

\*Since paid in part.

**CR.**

By Orders paid, as follow, viz.

Auditors' pay,	13	50
Tuition of poor children,	1032	88
Officers of Elections—Fees,	788	65
Sundry bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others,	559	08
Grand Juries and Constables—Pay,	374	87
General Juries and Constables—do.	1402	84
Collectors of Taxes—Fees and Releases,	788	42
Assessors—Fees,	190	37
Fox and Wolf scalps,	45	06
Stoves for Court House & Work done in Public Buildings,	154	31
John F. Macfarlane, Esq. Commissioner—pay,	94	50
Samuel B. Wright, Esq. do. do.	106	50
Jacob Fickes, Esq. do. do.	105	00
Clerk to Commissioners—Pay,	153	97
Road Views and damages,	222	00
Court Cryer—Pay, and sundries for use of Court,	68	09
Treasurer of Poor-house Funds,	2700	00
Directors of Poor—Pay,	60	00
Jailor—keeping of Prisoners, &c. &c.	523	58
Public Printing,	255	00
Dr. C. N. Berlucchy—medical attendance on Prisoners,	3	75
" John Marshall, do. do.	23	50
" D. Horner, do. do.	14	75
Attorney General—Fees,	37	00
Prothonotary—Fees,	30	49
Wood for Court House and Prison,	156	10
Coroner—Fees,	17	12
John Garvin, Esq. making Ballot Box for 13th Election District,	2	50
P. Heagy, Sheriff, for notifying Judges to attend special Election,	18	82
Cash advanced by J. B. McPherson at last settlement,	203	28
John Hersh, for Books for Register's Office,	7	75
Bank of Gettysburg, an order payable at 60 days,	500	00
Margaret Winrott, for attendance on stranger who died in her house,	3	50
Valentine Hollinger, Interest on money advanced to Amos Green,	41	99
Bank of Gettysburg, interest,	141	50
Water Rent,	5	00
C. N. Neinstedt, for binding Records,	15	00
Geo. Welsh, in trust for Sheriff of York County for removing pris- oner,	17	00
Wm. Thompson, for procuring Ballot Box for 13th Election District,	1	00
Geo. Stoutseberger, for apprehending Horse Thief,	20	00
P. Heagy, Sheriff, summoning Juries for 1828,	89	25
John Garvin, qualifying assessors, &c.	1	00
Jacob Sanders, in trust for Ground Rent on Lot No. 82 up to Jan. 1828,	3	00
Valentine Hollinger, an order issued in 1827, and paid the present year,	475	00
By outstanding Tax,	4265	05½
Balance of Geo. Ziegler's Bond,	115	00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
Do. do. C. Chritzman (arrearages)	725	44
Do. do. do. 1828,	49	50
Overcharge in Tax Duplicates,	2	30
Treasurer's Salary,	100	00
Balance in Treasury,	294	57½
	\$17,053	87

IN TESTIMONY, that the foregoing Statement of RECEIPTS and EXPEN-  
DITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is  
a True Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remain-  
ing in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and  
affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the seventh day of Ja-  
nuary, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

**SAM'L B. WRIGHT,**  
**JACOB FICKES,** } COMTS.  
**JAS. McILHENNY,** }

ATTEST—D. HORNER, Jr. CLERK.

## To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasu-  
rer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn agreeably to law, REPORT the following to  
be a General Statement of the said Account, from the tenth day of January, 1828, until the seventh day of January,  
1829—both days included:—

WM. S. COBEAN, Treasurer, & Commissioners—in account with the County of Adams.

**DR.**

To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	\$5,444	76½
Deduct Balance on Lewis Snowden's Duplicate,	283	87½
	5,160	89
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,		115 00
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
" " C. Chritzman, arrearages,	966	94
" " " 1828,	199	00
	1,201	02
Tax assessed for 1828,	10,028	45
Tax of J. A. Buchanan, on Lot, till 1827, inclusive,		48
Rent received from Thomas McKellip, ending April 1, 1829,	15	09
Cash received of Bank of Gettysburg, for order No. 80, drawn at 60 days after date,	494	67
Cash received from John Reynolds' Administrator—fees for holding inquest on body of said deceased,	21	02
Addition to Tax Duplicates,	17	34
	\$17,053	87

**CR.**

By Outstanding Tax,	\$4,265	05½
Orders paid,	11,466	92
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115	00
Ground Rent in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
" " C. Chritzman, arrearages,	725	44
" " do. do. 1828,	49	50
Overcharge in Tax Duplicates,	2	30
Treasurer's Salary,	100	00
Balance on hands,	294	57½
	\$17,053	87

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the Balance of Two  
Hundred and Ninety-four Dollars and Fifty-seven and an half Cents, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

**ROBERT McILHENNY, Jr. }** AUDITORS.  
**ROBERT SMITH, }**



that he had received his party, with- out personal views—yet this 'denial,' considering that he had the good fortune to receive, within a few months, the embassy to Russia, 'connected with other circumstances,' which ended in his elevation to the Presidency, does indeed, according to his own principles of presumptive evidence, require an effort of 'the charity which believeth all things,' to gain its 'credence.'

To these public, and indisputable facts, we should not now revert, had Mr. Adams given us the names, and evidence, as we requested, and had he forbore to reiterate his injurious insinuations. But as they now rest wholly upon the sanction of his own opinion, respecting evidence which he alone possesses, we think it but reasonable to consider, how far these circumstances may have heated his imagination, or disturbed his equanimity, and given to the evidence, which he keeps from the public eye, an unnatural, and false complexion.

We proceed then to a brief examination of the alleged project of 1803-'4, of the northern confederacy.

In the first place, *We solemnly disavow all knowledge of such a project, and all remembrance of its mention of it, or of any plan analogous to it, at that or any subsequent period.* Secondly, While it is obviously impossible for us to controvert evidence of which we are ignorant, we are all well assured it must be equally impossible to bring any facts which can be considered evidence, to bear upon the designs or measures of those, who, at the time of Mr. Adams' interview with Mr. Jefferson, and afterwards, during the war, took an active part in the public affairs of Massachusetts.

The effort discernible throughout this letter, to connect those later events, which were of a public nature, and of which the natural and adequate causes were public, with the mysterious project, known only to himself, of an earlier origin and distinct source, is in the last degree violent and disingenuous.

The cession of Louisiana to the United States, when first promulgated, was a theme of complaint and dissatisfaction, in this part of the country. This could not be regarded as factious or unreasonable, when it is admitted by Mr. Adams, that Mr. Jefferson and himself entertained constitutional scruples and objections to the provisions of the treaty of cession. Nothing, however, like a popular excitement grew out of the measure, and it is stated by Mr. Adams that this project 'slumbered' until the period of the embargo in December 1807. Suppose then for the moment (what we have not a shadow of reason for believing, and do not believe,) that upon the occasion of the Louisiana treaty, 'certain leaders,' influenced by constitutional objections, (admitted to have been common to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams and themselves,) had conceived a project of separation, and of a northern confederacy, as the only probable counterpoise to the manufacture of new states in the south, does it follow that when the public mind became reconciled to the cession, and the beneficial consequences of it were realized, (as it is conceded by Mr. Adams, was the case,) these same 'leaders' whoever they might be, would still cherish 'the embry project, and wait for other contingencies, to enable them to effect it? On what authority can Mr. Adams assume that the project merely 'slumbered' for years, if his private evidence applies only to the time of its origin.

The opposition to the measures of government in 1808 arose from causes, which were common to the people, not only of New England, but of all the commercial states, as was manifested in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. By what process of fair reasoning then can that opposition be referred to, or connected with a plan, which is said to have originated in 1804, and to have been intended to embrace merely a northern confederacy? The objection to the Louisiana treaty was founded on the just construction of the compact between sovereign states. It was believed in New England, that new members could not be added to the confederacy beyond the territorial limits of the contracting parties, without the consent of those parties. This was considered as a fair subject of remonstrance, and as justifying proposals for amendment of the constitution. But so far were the federal party from attempting to use this as an additional incentive to the passions of the day, that in a report made to the legislature of 1810, by a committee of which Mr. Adams' 'excellent friend' John Quincy was chairman, (Louisiana having at this time been admitted into the Union,) it is expressly stated, that 'they have not been disposed to connect this great constitutional question with the transient calamities of the day, from which it is in their opinion very apparently distinguished both in its cause and consequences. That in their view of this great constitutional question, they have confined themselves to topics and arguments drawn from the constitution, 'with the

hope of limiting the further progress of the evil, rather than with the expectation of immediate relief during the continuance of existing influences in the national administration.' This report was accepted; and thus the 'project,' instead of being used as fuel to the flame, is deliberately taken out of it, and presented to the people by 'the leaders' as resting on distinct considerations from the 'transient calamities,' and for which present redress ought neither to be sought, or expected.

To the embargo imposed in December, 1807, nearly all the delegation of Massachusetts was opposed. The pretexts for imposing it were deemed by her citizens a mockery of her sufferings. Owning nearly one third of the tonnage in the United States, she felt that her voice ought to be heard in what related to its security. Depending principally on her foreign trade and fisheries for support, her situation appeared desperate under the operation of this law, in its terms perpetual. It was a bitter aggravation of her sufferings to be told, that its object was to preserve these interests. No people, at peace, in an equal space of time, ever endured severer privations. She could not consider the annihilation of her trade as included in the power to regulate it. To her lawyers, statesmen, and citizens in general, it appeared a direct violation of the constitution. It was universally odious. The disaffection was not confined to the federal party. Mr. Adams, it is said, and not contradicted, announced in his letters to the members of congress, that government must not rely upon its own friends. The interval from 1807 to 1819 was filled up by a series of restrictive measures which kept alive the discontent and prejudice of the popular mind. Then followed the war, under circumstances which aggravated the public distress. In its progress, Massachusetts was deprived of garrisons for her ports—with a line of sea coast equal in extent to one third of that of all the other maritime states, she was left during the whole war nearly defenseless. Her citizens subject to an incessant alarm—a portion of the country invaded and taken possession of as a conquered territory. Her own militia arrayed, and encamped at an enormous expense, pay and subsistence supplied from her nearly exhausted treasury, and reimbursement refused, even to this day.

Now, what, under the pressure and excitement of these measures, was the conduct of the federal party, 'the devoted majority,' with the military force of the state in their hands; with the encouragement to be derived from a conviction that the northern states were in sympathy with their feelings, and that government could not rely on its own friends? Did they resist the laws? Not in a solitary instance. Did they threaten a separation of the states? Did they array their forces with a show of such disposition? Did the government or people of Massachusetts in any one instance swerve from their allegiance to the Union. The reverse of all this is the truth. Abandoned by the national government, because she declined, for reasons which her highest tribunal adjudged to be constitutional, to surrender her militia into the hands of a military prefect, although they were always equipped, and ready and faithful under their own officers, she nevertheless clung to the Union as to the ark of her safety, she ordered her well trained militia into the field, stationed them at the points of danger, defrayed their expenses from her own treasury, and garrisoned with them the national forts. All her taxes and excises were paid with punctuality and promptness, an example by no means followed by some of the states, in which the cry of war had been loudest. These facts are recited for no other purpose but that of preparing for the inquiry, what becomes of Mr. Adams' 'key,' his 'project,' and his 'postulates.' The latter were to all intents and purposes, to use his language, 'consummated.'

Laws unconstitutional in the public opinion, had been enacted. A great majority of an exasperated people were in a state of the highest excitement. The legislature (if his word be taken,) was under the 'management of the leaders.' The judicial courts were on their side, and the juries were as he pretends, contaminated. A golden opportunity had arrived. Now was the winter of their discontent made glorious summer. All the combustibles for revolution were ready. When, behold! instead of a dismembered Union, military movements, a northern confederacy, and British alliance, accomplished at the favorable moment of almost total prostration of the credit and power of the national rulers, a small and peaceful deputation of grave citizens, selected from the ranks of civil life, and legislative councils, assembled at Hartford. There, calm and collected, like the pilgrims from whom they descended, and not unmindful of those who had secured the independence of their country, they deliberated on the most effectual means of preserving for their

fellow citizens and their descendants, the civil and political liberty which had been won and bequeathed to them.

The character of this much injured assembly has been subjected to heavier imputations, under an entire deficiency not only of proof but of probability, than ever befell any other set of men, discharging merely the duties of a committee of a legislative body, and making a public report of their doings to their constituents. These imputations have never assumed a precise form; but vague opinions have prevailed of a combination to separate the Union. As Mr. Adams has condescended, by the manner in which he speaks of that convention, to adopt or countenance those imputations on its proceedings, we may be excused for making a few more remarks on the subject, although this is not a suitable occasion to go into a full explanation and vindication of that measure.

[Concluded in 4th page]



## ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, MARCH 4.

The bill relative to Unpatented Lands passed the House of Representatives of this State on Saturday week, 56 to 38. There is no hope entertained, that it will pass the Senate.

**Shocking Accident.**—Mr. Jesse Myers, son of Mr. Frederick Myers, near Oxford, in this county, met his death yesterday week, in a very sudden and awful manner. He was engaged in removing with a handspike some obstruction from the water-wheel of the mill, when his feet slipped, and he fell backwards within the sweep of the wheel. It was immediately stopped by some person who witnessed his fall—but too late to save the life of the sufferer.—He expired in two hours.

The replication of the Eastern Federalists to Mr. Adams' answer, is given by us this week. Our readers will now be able to form an opinion upon the subject. As respects ourselves, we do think that Mr. Adams' character must suffer by the present development of his secret denunciations, which, it would appear, have been made without evidence sufficient to justify so important a charge.

The appeal also includes a defence of the celebrated Hartford Convention.—We are glad to see it—for that Convention has been the hackneyed theme of many who were striving to raise themselves upon the ruins of virtuous and honorable men.

This day, Gen. Jackson will be inducted into the exalted office of President of the U. States. Next week our readers may expect his Inaugural Address—

which is now anxiously looked for, from a desire to ascertain the course of policy which will be pursued during his Administration. It has been officially announced, that the following gentlemen will compose his cabinet—and that they have all notified their acceptance:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN MOLANE, of Ohio, Postmaster General.

JOHN H. EATON, of Tennessee, Secretary of War.

JOHN BRANCH, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN M'PHERSON BERRIEN, of Georgia, Attorney General.

It is true, we have neither 'part nor lot' in the matter, as respects advising, yet we must say, that, in our opinion, greater men than Ingham and Eaton might have been selected. If the Cabinet does not 'stick,' it will be owing to the well known 'ingenuity' of Mr. VAN BUREN.

This day, the Democratic Jackson Convention will assemble at Harrisburg,

to nominate a Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. From present appearances, it will be a difficult matter to agree upon one, who will harmonize the different conflicting passions.

The Snow-storm of Friday week has been very general to the east and north

of us—and more severe than has occurred within the memory of man.—The snow was 18 inches deep at Philadelphia; two feet at Boston; and more than 4 feet in Maine.—Great loss has been sustained by the weight of the snow crushing barns and out-houses in the latter State.—There was considerable damage done to the shipping off the coast; and the roads to the East have been rendered almost impassable by the drifting of the snow.—A stage driver was frozen to death upon the stage box, from the severity of the storm, between Philadelphia and New York. Other deaths from the same cause are detailed. The Stage upset seven times between New Brunswick and Elizabethtown, in New Jersey.

**Fire.**—A most destructive fire took place in Savannah, Geo. on the 17th Feb. and not less than Forty buildings, destroyed!

In Huntsville, Ala. on the 2d, ten

buildings were destroyed by fire. There were no less than 4 different fires in the city of New York during the day and night of Thursday week, at one of which four buildings were destroyed, and at another three.

Mr. Thomas Harrison, Jr. of Burlington, N. J. killed 45 hogs, twenty months old, on the 12th Jan. which were raised and fattened by himself—which averaged 390 lbs. each! The Trenton Federalist remarks: "One good Farmer like the above, renders more real service to the State, than nine tenths of the politicians who are so often extolled as public benefactors."

**New York.**—A bill changing the mode of electing Presidential Electors, from the District to the General Ticket System, has passed the Senate of that State, and it was supposed would pass the House.—Mr. Van Buren's party, it is evident, are determined to have the undivided strength of that great State ready for a certain contingency.

A like change has been made by the State of Delaware.

The severity of the present winter has been such, that in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, extraordinary exertions have been used to afford relief to the suffering poor.—In Baltimore collections were taken up in the different churches, amounting to 2,000 dollars, and in several instances donations have been made by individuals of 50 cords of wood. The price of fuel is much advanced, owing to its scarcity, occasioned by the closed navigation. The House of Representatives have voted 50 cords of wood to the relief of the suffering poor, in Washington. *Frederick Cit.*

The arrival of the ship Birmingham at N. York, brings English accounts to the 8th of January. They confirm the report by the last advices, that the Turks had commenced a general massacre of the Christian inhabitants of Crete. Thousands had been butchered; and it is believed to have been caused by a secret order of the Grand Seignor, the Turks believing the only way to secure peace to themselves, to be the extermination of all Christians.

**THE WEATHER.**—The Philadelphia Aurora of last week says: Oak Wood is there selling at Ten Dollars a cord, and gives the following statement:

**The sufferings of the reputable poor.**—At the meeting on Saturday afternoon, the following interesting cases were most respectably vouched.

A woman of very tender frame, and whose modest countenance wore the mark of extreme suffering, was seen to steal a moment, when she supposed the eye of her Creator alone was near her,

to pick up and greedily devour some boiled potatoes, which had been thrown into the street, with the slops of the kitchen. Her feelings would not allow her to beg, but starvation drove her to purloin from the dogs.

A respectable washerwoman, voluntarily confessed to one of her employers, that she had been driven by cold and hunger, to the terrible resort of pawn-ing a part of the clothing entrusted to her.

A lady went to visit an old acquaintance, and with some difficulty was admitted into the house. The Friend, who with her in her youth, had enjoyed every affluence, was wrapped in a thin coverlet, surrounded by three little children to eat.

There had been no fire in the house for four days, and they had not a particle of food—the children were

with cold, and the mother too weak to walk.

Another case was mentioned, of not so recent existence, where a father was helpless, his wife sick, one child dead, and another dying, without food, or clothing save a few tattered rags, and some straw.

We profess not to understand the politics of Upper Canada—but sufficient is evident, from the papers, to show that a state of excitement exists in that province that must be any thing but agreeable to the government. The opposition to the royal officers is decided, and increases continually; and no opportunity is lost to place in the most unfavorable light, the conduct of the governor and his party.

A continual display of salaries, inquiries into motives, a careful exhibit of whatever may attach odium to the government in the estimation of the people, are the theme and business of the opposition papers; and it is scarcely possible that such a state of things can long exist. It certainly tends to open hostilities. *U. S. Gazette.*

**What does it mean?** It is said that our Canadian brethren are unusually active in preparing for warlike operations, and that their militia are undergoing a discipline more rigid than ordinary, while their fortifications are in progress of erection and improvement. Brandt, an Indian, who is now an officer in the British army, is said to have received orders to enrol and report the number of warriors which the Indian tribes can furnish. The Gov. of New Brunswick, in his speech to the legislature, states that the British government had taken measures for arming all the militia of that province. *Ohio Gaz.*

A bill to provide for taking the fifth census was acted on in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on Saturday, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. In the general appropriation bill, the sum of 350,000 dollars is appropriated for the expenses of taking this census. The enumeration under this census is to commence on the 1st day of July next, to be completed in five calendar months, and the returns are to be made to the Secretary of State, on or before the 1st day of February, 1830. It is proposed by the last section of the bill that the whole of the representative number shall be divided by 230, which it is conjectured will leave about 220 members for the House. *Nat. Jour.*

From the United States Telegraph.

**PENNSYLVANIA WHISKEY.** Among the various modes taken by the friends of the President elect to testify their affectionate regard for his character and virtues, presents of different kinds, from private individuals, appear to have become popular. We have heard of the Jackson Cheese, and the Jackson tumbler, and many others—but a well known distiller in Pennsylvania, has hit upon a more spirited mode of manifesting his regard, by forwarding a large barrel of excellent whiskey, to be sent the President when he takes possession of his mansion. The address on the barrel is, as follows: "To General ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States. Presented to him by Tobias Funk, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in testimony of the true regard and patriotic feelings of the people of Pennsylvania, towards their friend and fellow citizen, the Hero of New Orleans."

PENNSYLVANIA, Jan. 6.

On the first instant Green Peas were served up at Garnier's Hotel in this city. Lettuce, radishes, cabbages, and other vegetables are now in their prime in the most of our gardens and the rose bushes are in bloom. Last though not least, mosquitoes are as troublesome and numerous as we have ever known them here. The weather is delightful, and the fall of the leaf is the only indication of the approach of winter yet manifested to us.—This will sound strange to our friends at the North, with their frozen toes, fingers and noses! *Gazette.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says, Mr. Crockett and Mr. Pryor Lea, representatives of Tennessee, are to fight, in the neighborhood of this city, as soon as the session is over. It will, no doubt, be a fatal duel. Both of the parties are married—and they are both young—that is to say, not much over thirty.

The curiosity, a day or two since, to look over the Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal of Jan. 26, and to count the number of negroes advertised in that paper. The result was, three hundred and sixty eight paper. Most of them were by Sheriff's sales. They were advertised promiscuously with horses, swine,



horses, asses, geese, sheep, &c. There were also several advertisements of negroes to let at auction, and some other property offered in exchange for negroes.

Worcester Spy.

**Algiers.**—A report was recently current in France, that a powerful attempt against Algiers was meditated by the government, and that preparations were making for the despatch of a squadron in the spring. It was stated, (tho' of course in no official manner,) that the ministry had in consideration a plan of conducting an expedition to attempt that place by land, the command of which was to be given to General (by that time perhaps Marshal) Maiseon, considerable additional forces being to be sent out from France. Bomb vessels were building at Toulon, of a new form, being almost entirely round; and orders had been given, it was stated, for a large park of artillery, which was to be forwarded to that port.

That this information is correct appears to us highly probable; at least, it is time for that piratical State to receive a new practical lesson.

N. Y. Daily Ado.

**Alarming progress of the spirit of Luxury.**—By the report of the acting managers of the Mauch Chunk Rail Road, we observe that the mules employed in hauling up the empty coal wagons, have become so fond of riding down, (wagons being used for that purpose) that on a late occasion when they were sent up with the coal wagons without their mule wagons, the hands could not drive them down, and were under the necessity of drawing up the wagons themselves, for the mules to ride down in.

**Great Fire at Demarara.**—The brig Indian Queen, Calder, arrived at Eastport on the 12th ult. in 43 days from Demarara. Capt. C. informs the editors of the Eastport Sentinel that that city had been destroyed by fire. The fire lasted upwards of three days, and had extended about three miles. The loss is reported at \$500,000 sterling.—It originated in an extensive warehouse, by some rum, which a man was pumping from a hoghead, taking fire from a candle. There are no further particulars received.

On the 29th Jan. Mr. Justice Washington delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in Williams vs. the Bank of the U. States. It was an action by the Bank brought against Williams, as endorser upon a negotiable note. The only question was whether there was due notice to the endorser.—It appeared that the endorser lived in the town in which the Bank is situate, and when the note became due and was dishonored, a Notary went to the house of the endorser to give him notice, found it shut up, and upon inquiry of a neighbor learned that the endorser and his family were out of town on a visit.—The Notary then left a written notice at a neighbor's house, requesting it to be delivered to the endorser on his return. The Court held that where the house of the endorser is shut up, & no person is there to receive notice, it is not necessary for the Notary to give notice, or leave any written notice any where else for the endorser. The judgment of the Court below, in favor of the Bank, was therefore affirmed.

**Scarcity of Grain.**—The great attention paid, by the municipality of Paris, to the wants of the poorer classes, deserves much praise. They have in store 105,000 bags of grain, which they sell to the labouring classes at four cents per pound, the moment the market price exceeds that sum. Upwards of 70,000 persons now enjoy the benefit of this benevolent plan, and should grain become still dearer, it is calculated that they can relieve in this manner 200,000 persons, forming one fourth of the population of Paris.

**Inundated Lands on the Mississippi.**—It appears from a detailed statement by George Graham, Esq. Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated Jan. 12th, and laid before Congress Jan. 15th, that the Mississippi, when at its greatest height, inundates an area of 2,683,589 acres below the 31st degree of latitude, and between the 31st and 33rd, (the Northern boundary of Louisiana,) 2,215,680; of which 398,000 lie in the State of Mississippi. Total, 4,929,160; exclusive of about 500,000 acres, which have been reclaimed by artificial embankments or levees, at the expense of individuals.

The immense value of this district of country, says the Commissioner, when reclaimed, is not to be estimated so much by extent of its superficies, as by the extraordinary and inexhaustible quality of the soil, the richness of its products, & the extent of the population it would be capable of sustaining. Every acre of this land lying below the 31st degree of north latitude, might be made to produce three thousand weight of sugar; and the whole of it is particularly adapted to the production of the

most luxuriant crops of rice, indigo and cotton. Good sugar lands on the Mississippi, partially cleared, may be estimated as worth \$100 per acre, and rapidly advancing in value. The rice lands of South Carolina, from their limited quantity, are of greater value. It is believed that the exchangeable value of the maximum products of these lands, when placed in a high state of cultivation, would be adequate to the comfortable support of 2,250,000 people, giving a population of one individual for every two acres.

The geographical information contained in the article, is not the least part of its value.

The alluvial lands of Louisiana (says Mr. Graham,) may be divided into two portions: the first, extending from the 33d to the 31st degree of north latitude, in a direction west of south, may be termed the upper plain, is 120 miles in length, and generally from 25 to 30 miles in breadth, and at particular points, is of still greater width. The portion below the 31st degree of north latitude may be termed the lower plain. It extends in a direction from north-west to south-east for about 240 miles, to the mouth of the Mississippi; is compressed at its northern point, but opening rapidly it forms at its base a semicircle, as it protrudes into the Gulf of Mexico, of 200 miles in extent, from the Chafalaya to the Rigoletta. The elevation of the plain at the 33d degree of north latitude, above the common tide waters of the Gulf of Mexico, must exceed one hundred and thirty feet.

Mr. Graham expresses a belief, that by deepening and clearing out the existing natural channel, and by opening other artificial ones, through which the surplus waters of the Mississippi may be discharged into the Gulf,—making use, at the same time, of embankments, reservoirs, &c.—the whole of this territory may be reclaimed.

**Progress of Luxury.**—The following account of an auction sale in Paris is taken from a late German paper:—

Mlle. Sontag sold at public auction part of the presents, which she had received in Paris and London in the course of the two last years. They consisted of—1700 heavy gilt china cups and saucers, 13 silver coffee sets, 28 china sets, 7 ladies' watches with diamonds, 31 do. without diamonds, 2200 dozen gloves, 24,000 ells linen cambric, 1180 baskets of champagne, 540 small gold ornaments, consisting of rings, bracelets, &c. 77 of her own likenesses, and 2 reams of paper, filled with poetry in praise of her. The proceeds of the whole amounted to 300,000 francs.

**London Newspapers.**—To give an idea of the immense patronage and circulation of the London Morning Chronicle, it is stated, that Mr. Clement, the proprietor, paid the last year fifty three thousand five hundred pounds sterling, for stamps and excise duties for the Chronicle and his three weekly papers. For every paper issued, four pence stamp duty is paid to government, besides 10s. excise duty on each ream of paper thus used. Every advertisement pays 8s. 6d. excise duty.

**Singular Misfortune.**—According to the Portland Mirror, Mr. Zebulon Rowe, Jr. of New Gloucester, Me. has been the father of eight children; one of whom died in infancy; and of the seven who survive, five are deaf and dumb.

**A Fact worth remembering.**—In a letter to the Editor of this paper, dated Dec. 25d, the chaplain of the State Prison at Sing Sing, writes as follows:—"I have lately made pretty thorough inquiry among the convicts here for the purpose of learning who, and how many, have enjoyed the benefits of a Sabbath School. The result is, that out of more than five hundred convicts, not one has been found who has ever been for any considerable time a member of a Sabbath School; and not more than two or three who have attended such a school at all."—Here is a fact that speaks volumes.—Any comment that we could make upon it, would only diminish its force.

N. Y. Observer.

**Kitchen Economy.**—A friend has mentioned to us an improvement in kitchen economy which we think deserving of notice.—It may be called an *iron back log*, and is cast hollow to contain water. A small leaden leader, is attached to an iron cylinder, which is placed at the bottom of a wood fire, and connected with a cask or tub of water near the fire place or in any convenient part of the room. The family may thus have a constant supply of hot water, without incumbering the fire place, and with much less than the ordinary consumption of fuel for that purpose.

Long Island Star.

Lemons measuring fourteen inches in circumference have been produced on the plantation of Mr. S. Cuthon, near New Orleans

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In Senate—Feb. 19.

Mr. Powell reported an act supplementary to an act, entitled a further supplement to an act, entitled an act authorising the incorporation of the Gettysburg and Hagerstown Turnpike Road Company, passed 19th March, 1828.

The last accounts from the City of Mexico, are more favorable. There have been no late disturbances.

The Legislature of New-Jersey have appointed *Samuel L. Southard, Esq.* (now Secretary of the Navy) Attorney General of that State.

Resolutions against the Tariff have passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, by a very small majority.

## MARRIED.

On the 15th ult. near Hanover, by the Rev. Mr. Lakieu, Mr. George Strubinger, of York, to Miss *Reachel Chambers*, of Adams county.

## DIED.

On Saturday night last, after a painful illness, Mr. *GEORGE NES*, a highly respected citizen of Hanover, York county.

On the 23d ult. at the Navy Yard in Washington city, aged 79 years, *Commodore THOMAS TINGEY*, Commandant of that Yard for the last 28 years.

## PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 20th day of March instant, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, the following described Property, being a part of a larger Tract, viz. about

## 50 ACRES,

situated on the south side of Conowago creek, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Seller, John Smith, Henry Lilly and others, on which are erected a one-story Log House, and Log Barn, with a spring convenient to the house. About 20 Acres of said land are cleared, and the residue well covered with first rate Timber.

## ALSO,

On Saturday the 21st of the same month, The undivided 1/4 part of a

## TRACT OF LAND,

Situated in said township, adjoining lands of Peter Weickert, Abraham Eckert and others, containing 153 ACRES, on which are erected a two-story Brick House, Log Barn, Stone Still-house, Two Orchards, &c. About 100 acres of said Tract are cleared, about 20 of which are Meadow—the balance well covered with Timber; a never-failing spring convenient to the house.—To be sold as the Estate of *JACOB SLAGLE*, deceased.

Due attendance will be given, and terms made known by

*PETER HULL, Adm'r.*

By the Court.

*GEO. ZIEGLER, Ck.*

March 3.

## Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## PETER ZIMMERMAN,

LATE of Adams county, deceased, viz. The heirs of Joseph Zimmerman, (now deceased) to wit, Hetty, Peter, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Joseph, Ann, Catharine, and Henry (all minors except Hetty) and Nancy, intermarried with David Eicker; Barbara, intermarried with David Weaver, she being now deceased, leaving children, to wit, Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, Barbara, David, Peter, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin and Nancy Weaver; (and children of intestate) Mary, intermarried with Henry Weldy, Samuel, Esther, Elizabeth, Juliann, Susanna, intermarried with John Arthur, and Peter Carpenter and John Carpenter, and the Guardians of such as are Minors, that an

## INQUEST

will be held on a Plantation and Tract of Land, of said deceased, adjoining lands of John Martin's heirs, Thomas Reid and others, in Liberty township, containing Two Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less, on Friday the 20th day of March instant, to make partition thereof to and among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

*PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa. March 3.

## FOR RENT, OR ON SHARES,

## A Farm,

CONTAINING 160 ACRES,

SITUATE in Franklin township, Adams county, late the Farm of *GEORGE BIESECKER*, deceased. For terms of rent, apply to

*JOHN BIESECKER.*

March 3.

## SCOTT'S DISCIPLINE.

THOSE Militia Officers, whose term has expired, and who have in their possession *Scott's Discipline*, are desired to hand the same over to their successors in office, as soon as possible.

*JACOB SANDERS, B. I.*

March 3.

## BORROWED BOOKS!

THOSE persons who have in their possession, any BOOKS, known to be the property of the Subscriber, are requested to return them; and if any have borrowed Books, the owner of which is unknown, (as many of his have gone abroad without his name) he will, if possible, establish his claims to ownership.

*T. STEVENS.*

Feb. 24.

## DR. PAXTON,

INTENDING to remove to Carlisle about the 18th or 20th of March next, is desirous that those indebted to him would discharge their accounts, if convenient, before that time. And while he would thank those who have given him their professional confidence, he would bid them an affectionate farewell.

Gettysburg, Feb. 24.

3t

## New Goods.

## GEO. ARNOLD,

HAS just returned from the City, with a supply of FRESH

## GROCERIES

AND

## DRY GOODS.

He has now a good assortment—and will sell CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S. I will merely observe, that my Notice to Debtors, has, unfortunately, not been observed by any one of them.

*GEORGE ARNOLD.*

Feb. 24.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests those that know themselves indebted to him, to meet at the house of Col. James Reed, in Millers-Town, on Saturday the 24th of March next, to settle their accounts.

*ROBERT M'KINNEY.*

Feb. 24.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estates of *ROBT. & SARAH MOORE-HEAD*, deceased, are requested to pay them immediately—and all those having claims against said Estates are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

*JAMES MELWEE,*

*Adm'r with the will annexed.*

Feb. 24.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *JAMES WILSON*, Jun. late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 20th of March next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before said time, to

*JAMES WILSON, or*

*SAMUEL KNOX, Adm's.*

Feb. 24.

## TO MEN OF CAPITAL!

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 3th of April next, his

## Pulling Mill,

with about 30 Acres of LAND attached thereto. This property is situated near the Conococheague, and possesses great advantages, having attached to the establishment a

## Carding Machine,

DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. and located in a populous and flourishing neighborhood; and the stream on which it stands has great water power, and is calculated for any kind of water works, particularly for a Manufacturing Establishment. The Mill would be sold either with or without the machinery, to suit purchasers. Possession will be given at the time of sale.

The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

*JOHN GIBBNEY.*

Washington county, Md. Feb. 24.

## TO THOSE CONCERNED.

*Daniel Bailey, Adm'r of*  
*Eleanor Dill, dec'd,*  
vs.  
*Wm. Thompson, Ex'r of*  
*Andrew Thompson, dec'd.*  
Pluries Ven.  
Exponas.

Sheriff Heagy returns Lands sold to Samuel Fahnestock for \$1675.

30th January, 1829. On motion of Mr. Stevens—Rule on the Sheriff to bring the money made on the sale of Defendant's property in this case, into Court, for distribution, by the first day of next Term. Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the above named Defendant, and others who are interested.

By the Court,

*G. WELSH, Proth'y.*

Feb. 17.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *CONRAD HAINES*, deceased, are requested to discharge the same.—And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

*JACOB HAINES, Adm'r.*

Feb. 17.

## M. C. CLARKSON

HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of

## CUT & SMOOTH

## RIFLES,

Which he can sell VERY LOW.

Feb. 10.

tf

*Ruth Smith*

vs.

*John Smith.*

## Alias Subpoena for a

## DIVORCE

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

## JOHN SMITH.

YOU are hereby commanded to be and appear, in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said *Ruth*, your Wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

*PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 24.

4t

## CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAVERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

*JOHN ASH.*

April 15.

## JOHN N. STARR,

## CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends—and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Joseph Wilcy, in East York-street, Gettysburg—where he intends keeping on hand, a General Assortment of the most FASHIONABLE & DURABLE

## FURNITURE,

Which he will warrant equal, if not superior in quality, to any offered in this place—consisting, in part, of Grecian winged and plain Wardrobes, Gothic pedestal-cud, and plain, Sideboards,

French and plain Bureaus, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Secretaries, and Book-cases, Pillar and Claw Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables,

Plain do. do. do.

Ladies Work-stands,

Shaving and Candle Stands,

Portable Writing Desks,

Cribs, and Cradles; and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## BEDSTEADS,

Of Cherry, Maple and Stained Woods, richly finished—all of which will be sold as cheap for Cash, or Country Produce, as they can be purchased, of the same quality, at any other place.

He will also attend to the making of

## COFFINS!

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place; for the conveyance of Corpses to the place of burial.

Gettysburg, Jan. 13.

3m

## Great Travelling.

On Saturday, E. Young's stage with one team of horses, on a trot came from Hudson to Albany, (a distance of 50 miles) in two hours and 14 minutes, making two regular stops on the way.

*Ad. Daily Ad.*



that he had renounced his party, without personal views—yet this 'denial,' considering that he had the good fortune to receive, within a few months, the embassy to Russia, connected with other circumstances, which ended in his elevation to the Presidency, does indeed, according to his own principles of presumptive evidence, require an effort of the charity which believeth all things, to gain it 'credence.'

To these public, and indisputable facts, we should not now revert, had Mr. Adams given us the names, and evidence, as we requested; and had he forbore to reiterate his injurious insinuations. But as they now rest wholly upon the sanction of his own opinion, respecting evidence which he alone possesses, we think it but reasonable to consider, how far these circumstances may have heated his imagination, or disturbed his equanimity, and given to the evidence, which he keeps from the public eye, an unnatural, and false complexion.

We proceed then to a brief examination of the alleged project of 1803-4, of the northern confederacy.

In the first place, *We solemnly disavow all knowledge of such a project, and all remembrance of the mention of it, or of any plan analogous to it, at that or any subsequent period.* Secondly, While it is obviously impossible for us to controvert evidence of which we are ignorant, we are all well assured it must be equally impossible to bring any facts which can be considered evidence, to bear upon the designs or measures of those, who, at the time of Mr. Adams' interview with Mr. Jefferson, and afterwards, during the war, took an active part in the public affairs of Massachusetts.

The effort discernible throughout this letter, to connect those later events, which were of a public nature, and of which the natural and adequate causes were public, with the mysterious project, known only to himself, of an earlier origin and distinct source, is in the last degree violent and disingenuous.

The cession of Louisiana to the United States, when first promulgated, was a theme of complaint and dissatisfaction, in this part of the country. This could not be regarded as factious or unreasonable, when it is admitted by Mr. Adams, that Mr. Jefferson and himself entertained constitutional scruples and objections to the provisions of the treaty of cession. Nothing, however, like a popular excitement grew out of the measure, and it is stated by Mr. Adams that this project 'slumbered' until the period of the embargo in December 1807. Suppose then for the moment (what we have not a shadow of reason for believing, and do not believe,) that upon the occasion of the Louisiana treaty, 'certain leaders,' influenced by constitutional objections, (admitted to have been common to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Adams and themselves,) had conceived a project of separation, and of a northern confederacy, as the only probable counterpoise to the manufacture of new states in the south, does it follow that when the public mind became reconciled to the cession, and the beneficial consequences of it were realised, (as it is conceded by Mr. Adams, was the case,) these same 'leaders' whoever they might be, would still cherish the embryo project, and wait for other contingencies, to enable them to effect it? On what authority can Mr. Adams assume that the project merely 'slumbered' for years, if his private evidence applies only to the time of its origin.

The opposition to the measures of government in 1803 arose from causes, which were common to the people, not only of New England, but of all the commercial states, as was manifested in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. By what process of fair reasoning then can that opposition be referred to, or connected with a plan, which is said to have originated in 1804, and to have been intended to embrace merely a northern confederacy? The objection to the Louisiana treaty was founded on the just construction of the compact between sovereign states. It was believed in New England, that new members could not be added to the confederacy beyond the territorial limits of the contracting parties, without the consent of those parties. This was considered as a fair subject of remonstrance, and as justifying proposals for amendment of the constitution. But so far were the federal party from attempting to use this as an additional incentive to the passions of the day, that in a report made to the legislature of 1813, by a committee of which Mr. Adams 'excellent friend' Josiah Quincy was chairman, (Louisiana having at this time been admitted into the Union,) it is expressly stated, that "they have not been disposed to connect this great constitutional question with the transient calamities of the day, from which it is in their opinion very apparently distinguished both in its cause and consequences. That in their view of this great constitutional question, they have confined themselves to topics and arguments drawn from the constitution, with the

hope of limiting the further progress of the evil, rather than with the expectation of immediate relief during the continuance of existing influences in the national administration." This report was accepted; and thus the 'project,' instead of being used as fuel to the flame, is deliberately taken out of it, and presented to the people by 'the leaders' as resting on distinct considerations from the 'transient calamities,' and for which present redress ought neither to be sought, or expected.

To the embargo imposed in December, 1807, nearly all the delegation of Massachusetts was opposed. The pretexts for imposing it were deemed by her citizens a mockery of her sufferings. Owning nearly one third of the tonnage in the United States, she felt that her voice ought to be heard in what related to its security. Depending principally on her foreign trade and fisheries for support, her situation appeared desperate under the operation of this law, in its terms perpetual. It was a bitter aggravation of her sufferings to be told, that its object was to preserve these interests. No people, at peace, in an equal space of time, ever endured severer privations. She could not consider the annihilation of her trade as included in the power to regulate it. To her lawyers, statesmen, and citizens in general, it appeared a direct violation of the constitution. It was universally odious. The disaffection was not confined to the federal party. Mr. Adams, it is said, and not contradicted, announced in his letters to the members of congress, that government must not rely upon its own friends. The interval from 1807 to 1812 was filled up by a series of restrictive measures which kept alive the discontent and prejudice of the popular mind. Then followed the war, under circumstances which aggravated the public distress. In its progress, Massachusetts was deprived of garrisons for her ports—with a line of sea coast equal in extent to one third of that of all the other maritime states, she was left during the whole war nearly defenceless. Her citizens subject to an incessant alarm: a portion of the country invaded and taken possession of as a conquered territory. Her own militia arrayed, and encamped at an enormous expense, pay and subsistence supplied from her nearly exhausted treasury, and reimbursement refused, even to this day.

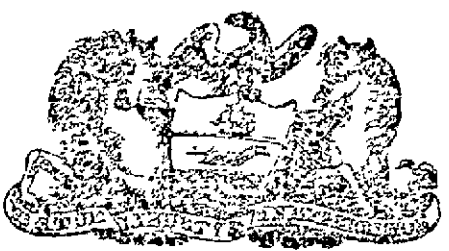
Now, what, under the pressure and excitement of these measures, was the conduct of the federal party, 'the devoted majority,' with the military force of the state in their hands; with the encouragement to be derived from a conviction that the northern states were in sympathy with their feelings, and that government could not rely on its own friends? Did they resist the laws.—Not in a solitary instance. Did they threaten a separation of the states? Did they array their forces with a show of such disposition? Did the government or people of Massachusetts in any one instance swerve from their allegiance to the Union. The reverse of all this is the truth. Abandoned by the national government, because she declined, for reasons which her highest tribunal adjudged to be constitutional, to surrender her militia into the hands of a military prefect, although they were always equipped, and ready and faithful under their own officers, she nevertheless clung to the Union as to the ark of her safety, she ordered her well trained militia into the field, stationed them at the points of danger, defrayed their expenses from her own treasury, and garrisoned with them the national forts. All her taxes and excises were paid with punctuality and promptness, an example by no means followed by some of the states, in which the cry of war had been loudest. These facts are recited for no other purpose but that of preparing for the inquiry, what becomes of Mr. Adams' 'key,' his 'project,' and his 'postulates.' The latter were to all intents and purposes, to use his language, 'consummated.'

Laws unconstitutional in the public opinion, had been enacted. A great majority of an exasperated people were in a state of the highest excitement. The legislature (if his word be taken,) was under the management of the 'leaders.' The judicial court were on their side, and the juries were, as he pretends, contaminated. A golden opportunity had arrived. 'Now was the winter of their discontent made glorious summer.' All the combustibles for revolution were ready. When, behold! instead of a dismembered Union, military movements, a northern confederacy, and British alliance, accomplished at the favorable moment of almost total prostration of the credit and power of the national rulers, a small and peaceful deputation of grave citizens, selected from the ranks of civil life, and legislative councils, assembled at Hartford. There, calm and collected, like the pilgrims from whom they descended, and not unmindful of those who had achieved the independence of their country, they deliberated on the most effectual means of preserving for their

fellows citizens and their descendants, the civil and political liberty which had been won and bequeathed to them.

The character of this much injured assembly has been subjected to heavier imputations, under an entire deficiency not only of proof but of probability, than ever befel any other set of men, discharging merely the duties of a committee of a legislative body, and making a public report of their doings to their constituents. These imputations have never assumed a precise form; but vague opinions have prevailed of a combination to separate the Union. As Mr. Adams has condescended, by the manner in which he speaks of that convention, to adopt or countenance those imputations on its proceedings, we may be excused for making a few more remarks on the subject, although this is not a suitable occasion to go into a full explanation and vindication of that measure.

[Concluded in 4th page]



### ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, MARCH 4.

The bill relative to Unpatented Lands passed the House of Representatives of this State on Saturday week, 56 to 38. There is no hope entertained, that it will pass the Senate.

**Shocking Accident.**—Mr. Jesse Myers, son of Mr. Frederick Myers, near Oxford, in this county, met his death yesterday week, in a very sudden and awful manner. He was engaged in removing with a handspike some obstruction from the water-wheel of the mill, when his feet slipped, and he fell backwards within the sweep of the wheel.—It was immediately stopped by some person who witnessed his fall—but too late to save the life of the sufferer.—He expired in two hours.

The replication of the Eastern Federalists to Mr. Adams' answer, is given by us this week. Our readers will now be able to form an opinion upon the subject. As respects ourselves, we do think that Mr. Adams' character must suffer by the present development of his secret denunciations; which, it would appear, have been made without evidence sufficient to justify so important a charge.

The appeal also includes a defence of the celebrated Hartford Convention.—We are glad to see it—for that Convention has been the hacknied theme of many who were striving to raise themselves upon the ruins of virtuous and honorable men.

This day, Gen. Jackson will be inducted into the exalted office of President of the U. States. Next week our readers may expect his Inaugural Address—which is now anxiously looked for, from a desire to ascertain the course of policy which will be pursued during his Administration. It has been officially announced, that the following gentlemen will compose his cabinet—and that they have all notified their acceptance:

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. INGHAM, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, Postmaster General.

JOHN H. EATON, of Tennessee, Secretary of War.

JOHN BRANCH, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN MCPHERSON BARRAN, of Georgia, Attorney General.

It is true, we have neither "part nor lot" in the matter, as respects advice—yet we must say, that, in our opinion, greater men than Ingham and Eaton might have been selected. If the Cabinet does not "stick," it will be owing to the well known "ingenuity" of Mr. Van Buren.

This day, the Democratic Jackson Convention will assemble at Harrisburg, to nominate a Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. From present appearances, it will be a difficult matter to agree upon one, who will harmonize the different conflicting partisans.

The Snow-storm of Friday week has been very general to the east and north

of us—and more severe than has occurred "within the memory of man." The snow was 18 inches deep at Philadelphia; two feet at Boston; and more than 4 feet in Maine.—Great loss has been sustained by the weight of the snow crushing barns and out-houses in the latter State.—There was considerable damage done to the shipping off the coast; and the roads to the East have been rendered almost impassable by the drifting of the snow.—A stage driver was frozen to death upon the stage box, from the severity of the storm, between Philadelphia and New York. Other deaths from the same cause are detailed. The Stage upset seven times between New Brunswick and Elizabethtown, in New Jersey.

**Fires.**—A most destructive fire took place in Savannah, Geo. on the 17th Feb. and not less than Forty buildings, destroyed!

In Huntsville, Ala. on the 3d, ten buildings were destroyed by fire.

There were no less than 4 different fires in the city of New York during the day and night of Thursday week, at one of which four buildings were destroyed, and at another three.

Mr. Thomas Harrison, Jr. of Burlington, N. J. killed 45 hogs, twenty months old, on the 12th Jan. which were raised and fattened by himself—which averaged 390 lbs. each! The Trenton Federalist remarks: "One good Farmer like the above, renders more real service to the State, than nine tenths of the politicians who are so often extolled as public benefactors."

**New York.**—A bill changing the mode of electing Presidential Electors, from the District to the General Ticket System, has passed the Senate of that State, and it was supposed would pass the House.—Mr. Van Buren's party, it is evident, are determined to have the undivided strength of that great State ready for a certain contingency.

A like change has been made by the State of Delaware.

The severity of the present winter has been such, that in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, extraordinary exertions have been used to afford relief to the suffering poor.—In Baltimore collections were taken up in the different churches, amounting to 2,000 dollars, and in several instances donations have been made by individuals of 50 cords of wood. The price of fuel is much advanced, owing to its scarcity, occasioned by the closed navigation. The House of Representatives have voted 50 cords of wood to the relief of the suffering poor, in Washington. *Frederick Cit.*

The arrival of the ship Birmingham at N. York, brings English accounts to the 8th of January. They confirm the report by the last advices, that the Turks had commenced a general massacre of the Christian inhabitants of Crete. Thousands had been butchered: and it is believed to have been caused by a secret order of the Grand Seignor, the Turks believing the only way to secure peace to themselves, to be the extermination of all Christians. *Id.*

**THE WEATHER.**—The Philadelphia Aurora of last week says: Oak Hood is there selling at Ten Dollars a cord, and gives the following statement:

*The sufferings of the reputable poor.*—At the meeting on Saturday afternoon, the following interesting cases were most respectably touched.

A woman of very tender frame, and whose modest countenance wore the mark of extreme suffering, was seen to steal a moment, when she supposed the eye of her Creator alone was near her, to pick up and greedily devour some boiled potatoes, which had been thrown into the street, with the scraps of the kitchen. Her feelings would not allow her to beg, but starvation drove her to purloin from the dogs.

A respectable washerwoman, voluntarily confessed to one of her employers, that she had been driven by cold and hunger, to the terrible resort of pawn-ing a part of the clothing entrusted to her.

A lady went to visit an old acquaintance, and with some difficulty was admitted into the house. The friend, who with her in her youth had enjoyed every affluence, was wrapped in a thin coverlet, surrounded by three little children begging their mother for something to eat. There had been no fire in the house for four days, and they had not a particle of food.—The children blue

with cold, and the mother too weak to walk.

Another case was mentioned, of not so recent existence, where a father was helpless, his wife sick, one child dead, and another dying, without food, or clothing save a few tattered rags, and some straw.

We profess not to understand the politics of Upper Canada—but sufficient is evident, from the papers, to show that a state of excitement exists in that province that must be any thing but agreeable to the government. The opposition to the royal officers is decided, and increases continually; and no opportunity is lost to place in the most unfavorable light, the conduct of the governor and his party.

A continual display of salaries, inquiries into motives, a careful exhibit of whatever may attach odium to the government in the estimation of the people, are the theme and business of the opposition papers; and it is scarcely possible that such a state of things can long exist. It certainly tends to open hostilities. *U. S. Gazette.*

*What does it mean?* It is said that our Canadian brethren are unusually active in preparing for warlike operations, and that their militia are undergoing a discipline more rigid than ordinary, while their fortifications are in progress of erection and improvement. Brandt, an Indian, who is now an officer in the British army, is said to have received orders to enrol and report the number of warriors which the Indian tribes can furnish. The Gov. of New Brunswick, in his speech to the legislature, states that the British government had taken measures for arming all the militia of that province. *Ohio Gaz.*

A bill to provide for taking the fifth census was acted on in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on Saturday, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. In the general appropriation bill, the sum of 350,000 dollars is appropriated for the expenses of taking this census. The enumeration under this census is to commence on the 1st day of July next, to be completed in five calendar months; and the returns are to be made to the Secretary of State, on or before the 1st day of February, 1830. It is proposed by the last section of the bill that the whole of the representative number shall be divided by 230, which it is conjectured will leave about 220 members for the House. *Nat. Jour.*

From the United States Telegraph.

**PENNSYLVANIA WHISKEY.**  
Among the various modes taken by the friends of the President elect to testify their affectionate regard for his character and virtues, presents of different kinds, from private individuals, appear to have become popular. We have heard of the *Jackson Cheese*, and the *Jackson tumbler*, and many others—but a well known distiller in Pennsylvania, has hit upon a more spirited mode of manifesting his regard, by forwarding a large barrel of excellent whiskey, to be sent the President when he takes possession of his mansion. The address on the barrel is as follows: "To General ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States. Presented to him by Tobias Funk, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in testimony of the true regard and patriotic feelings of the people of Pennsylvania, towards their friend and fellow citizen, the hero of New Orleans."

PENSACOLA, Jan. 6.

On the first instant Green Peas were served up at Garnier's Hotel in this city. Lettuce, radishes, cabbages, and other vegetables are now in their prime in the most of our gardens and the rose bushes are in bloom. Last though not least, mosquitoes are as troublesome and numerous as we have ever known them here. The weather is delightful, and the fall of the leaf is the only indication of the approach of winter yet manifested to us.—This will sound strange to our friends at the North, with their frozen toes, fingers and noses! *Gazette.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says, Mr. Crockett and Mr. Fryor Lee, representatives of Tennessee, are to fight, in the neighborhood of this city, as soon as the session is over. It will, no doubt, be a fatal duel. Both of the parties are married—and they are both young—that is to say, not much over thirty.

*"Shivers brought and sold."*—We had the curiosity, a day or two since, to look over the *Wilmington (Geo.) Journal* of Jan. 28, and to count the number of negroes advertised in that paper. The result was, three hundred and sixty nine persons advertised for sale in a single paper. Most of them were by Sheriff's sales. They were advertised promiscuously with horses, swine, &c.